

The Democrat is all broke up, in a tantrum and refuses to be pacified, because the CHRONICLE has dared to intimate that a political convention may sometimes be conducted in a manner unknown to camp-meetings and church assemblies.

Our very esteemed contemporary seems to have extended the convention, especially the system of district and county conventions, a new thing under the sun, and an arrangement that absolutely precludes fraud. The genius of our dear neighbor is touching. The unsophisticated young man who presides over its columns must get beyond this snow-flake state of trusting innocence before he can come at the winding ways of the latter day politician.

The CHRONICLE does not object to conventions. We couldn't suggest any better way of maintaining party organization. It is the packed convention that stirs and excites and disapproves, and the sham convention that we are proposing to do away with. The former more frequently occurs when a candidate is to be nominated and the latter when delegates are chosen to the nominating convention.

In these conventions of the sham description honest Squire Hayseed is generally given a prominent seat and made to believe that he is running the thing, whereas, in truth, he knows nothing about the true, inwardness of what is taking place, and the younger Snarper is all the time manipulating the thing in the interest of the machine.

It is usually a court-house exterior that controls county conventions of all descriptions, and for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain this same exterior can give the heathen Chinese points.

We are remarking about such things for the benefit of the Democrat and its innocent young editor, who needs enlightenment in this regard. We think, however, he has made a promising start towards learning. That proposition of his to let people vote like they please but to "hold close communion" in conventions shows a surprising aptitude. He is a bright boy and will have found out how the thing is worked before the next election comes off.

ED. SHAW.

The present pet of the Tennessee machine is Ed. Shaw, the notorious and disreputable negro politician of Memphis. He has a record which the Nashville American has pronounced an "outrageous performance." He is up, but believing that the public will be interested in the history of this "prominent colored citizen," whom the machine delights to honor, we will venture to tell what we know about him in spite of the organs prohibition.

What has recently made Mr. Shaw a subject for discussion is the following telegram:

To Hon. Jas. A. Rutledge—Memphis, Tenn.:—See Rutledge and find out if he will accept a clerkship under Ed. Shaw. Wire Harris.

JOHN T. HILLMAN.

The lawless baron referred to is one of the oldest and most respected white citizens of Memphis. He was a candidate for Surveyor of Customs at Memphis and Shaw was an applicant for the same place. Hillman has since denied that he or Senator Harris was urging Shaw's appointment, but the above dispatch is conclusive proof that they would have agreed to it.

Shaw is a negro politician of the lowest type. In reconstruction days he was noted for his violent declamations against the white people, expressing the hope that the ex-rebels should always be disfranchised.

In these harangues, and in similar speeches in later years, he made remarks about white women that it is a wonder did not cause him to be lynched. He was the headman of Barbour Lewis and the most radical of all the scallawag politicians that infested Memphis.

When he was nominated by the Republican party for sheriff of Shelby county, the decent white men in the party, like Judge Wm. M. Smith, refused to support him on account of his bad personal character.

At the Republican congressional convention for the tenth district, held at LaGrange in 1880, Shaw bolted the nomination of Wm. B. Moore and with a faction that followed him nominated "Sugar" Hamilton. He was accused by his party of being bribed into this action and from that time lost all influence with the Republicans.

Two years afterwards the congressional convention was held in Sionville. Shaw was present and tried to get the nomination of Wm. B. Moore, but he was summarily kicked out and another delegate from the Memphis ward he claimed to represent seated in the convention.

A very short time after this he was heard from as claiming to be a Republican in politics but in favor of the 50-3 debt settlement and for that reason urging the election of Gov. Rife.

After the election he applied to the governor for the office of coal inspector at Memphis and his petition was signed by a number of professional politicians and members of the legislature whom he had helped to elect. The governor declined to appoint him.

We had never heard that he claimed to be a Democrat until he made application for the place of Surveyor of Customs.

There is not a more objectionable character in Tennessee than Ed. Shaw. During the yellow fever epidemics in Memphis the people were at one time apprehensive on account of his conduct that he would take advantage of the defenseless condition of the city to create a race riot for the purpose of pillage. He is dangerous and seditious and it is unparliamentary in Senator Harris that he should for an instant have thought of sanctioning his appointment over a clever and reliable white man.

To what limit will the machine not go in forming combinations for future elections?

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

There seems to be a general impression abroad that Hon. Albert T. McNeal will be nominated for Governor by the Bourbons. If a man of that political stripe and of the generalist chair of Tennessee any longer, the "machine" could not furnish a man whose nomination would be so sure, than A. T. McNeal—National Review.

No particular shade of political opinion necessarily makes a man a machine politician. Albert McNeal is anything but that type, and his nomination for the governor's place would be most acceptable to the broad gauge Democracy.

He is not of the "close communion" kind who would exclude from the party all who have not formerly agreed with them on local issues, and those who have differed with him on some of these issues extend to all the widest catholicity.

The broad gauge idea is, not to make party measures of local questions concerning which men are bound to differ with regard to their past party affiliations. The machine method is to put some pet project into the party platform and hold to it as the abithet of party membership.

Albert McNeal is not of the latter stamp. He is a good democrat and a first class man in every particular. If he is nominated for governor and no railroad commission foolishness put in the platform, he can beat any man the Republicans put out 30,000 votes.

BATHER REMARKABLE.

There is something phenomenal about the modern evangelist. He is not necessarily a man of any great force of character or strength of intellect, but in the matter of saving souls he can distance in a few months the eloquent and well equipped minister of the gospel who has devoted his life to regular work. Take for example an able preacher and man of splendid character like Dr. Barbee, of McKendree church, and contrast him with the meteoric Dixie Williams. The latter is a young man not thirty years old. He has been a horse racer, a poker player and a fast fellow generally. He has been somewhat flighty in his business affairs, trying his hand at all kinds of avocations. He started as a bank clerk, afterwards kept a livery stable, travelled over the country selling a patent medicine and then ran a country newspaper. Last spring he went to Washington to apply for the Lebanon post-office, and as he says, made a bargain with the Lord to devote himself to the work of an evangelist if he didn't get it. Grover didn't smile on him and he took to the pulpit. The result has been that he has preached in three states and converted over two thousand sinners. It is queer and beyond our comprehension.

The statement of the Nashville American that Ed. Shaw "was a Republican up to 1880 when he split off from his party on the State debt question" is not and never has been an "Independent" in either the Republican or Democratic camp, shows either an effort to misrepresent Shaw or a real ignorance of Shaw's record. Shaw bolted the Republican convention at LaGrange in 1880 and supported Hamilton an Independent Republican candidate for congress against W. B. Moore, the regular nominee. He was in the Republican congressional convention for the tenth district which met in Sionville in August '82 and was summarily bounced from that body, as he was in the same year from the State Republican convention. A very short time after this, having lost out and influence with the Republicans, he came out as favoring the 50-3 debt settlement and sided in the election of the Democratic legislative candidates for Shelby county. But he claimed to be a Republican all this time and we had never heard that he was a Democrat until he applied to Cleveland for office. The American as the organ of the machine supports him for some political motive.

The Democratic proposition to have a "close communion" of the machine elements in the control of the party next year, recalls a familiar anecdote that is told at the expense of the Baptists. It is said that a fellow who paid a visit to the place where the wicked are consigned in the next world was surprised to find all denominations represented there except the brethren of the good old Baptist faith. Enquiring the cause of this, he was told, "Oh, they are holding close communion over there, a little hell of their own." That is the way it will be with the machine men after the next election. They will all be found in a kind of political shell trying to devise means to turn decent folks out of the Democratic party.

The reptile (Independent) is beginning to coil and show its true character. A worm will turn—especially a worm that is covered with hot ashes. When a venomous worm turns it puts a man—or a party—on guard against danger.—Nashville American.

See snakes do you? Well, we are not surprised, we thought you would have 'em if you kept on at the rate you have been going.

Our esteemed contemporaries that pour hot shot into the "arm clutch" practice in vague among the young people, waste their ammunition. The "clutch" don't read newspapers and it would be as reasonable to expect to convert all headstrong with the printed reports of Talmage's sermons as to effect any reform by these paragraphs.

We would be glad to see a respectable colored man appointed to the place of Surveyor of Customs in Memphis; it is now filled by a colored man. But can he be more representative of his race be found than Ed. Shaw?

The editors of the Evening Times of Louisville have started a conspiracy for the purpose of defraying the expense of river excursions for poor children. It is proposed to make two afternoon trips on one of the large ferry-boats each week.

The new English Cabinet will continue the policy adopted by Gladstone in regard to the negotiations with Russia for the settlement of the frontier of Afghanistan.

John L. Hochner, who, as Grand Treasurer of the Catholic Knights America, embezzled \$29,000 of the order's funds, has surrendered.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Evidence accumulates daily that a new and better governmental era has dawned upon the country, and that the hope for a more and more business like administration which expressed itself in the election of Cleveland will not be disappointed.

It is safe to say that it has been a long time since the laws were so thoroughly studied and so honestly enforced as they now are, while the present generation sees for the first time a sincere endeavor to check extravagance and the wasteful waste of the people's money.

The government receipts and expenditures for the month of June 1885, are significant as showing how far administrative reform affects the balances. For the month of June 1885, the receipts were \$27,157,915.55; June 1884, \$26,992,083.30; expenses for June 1885, \$15,255,653.11; June 1884, \$16,114,133.90. The increase of receipts can largely be placed to the increased vigilance of the customs service, under the spur of the new administration, in preventing frauds in undervaluation. The reduction in expenditures of over eight hundred thousand dollars is the immediate result of the initial passage of the Jacksonian broom of retrenchment and reform through the Federal service.

The claim made by the Democrats in recent canvasses that it was high time to have a look at the books has been abundantly sustained. In every department, and almost in every branch of the government irregularities are coming to light. Secretary Manning is overhauling the Internal Revenue Bureau, reorganizing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and reducing this charity hospital to business principles, and he is breaking up the ring which has filched the fifty millions or so from the Treasury department by undervaluing their imports. The Agricultural department has been overhauled with results disastrous to the reputations of many mouthed Loring, and his subordinates. The land grabbers have been checked, and on every hand evidences of recklessness and extravagance are coming to light. The last bureau to be heard from is Coast Survey, the accounts of which are under suspicion and investigation by the Auditor. The whole organ feeling now is that these investigations will be honest ones, that the innocent will be vindicated, while the guilty will not be whitewashed. For such is Democratic reform.

Since the reorganization of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing over two hundred persons have been discharged without their loss being felt either in the quality or quantity of the work done, and at a saving of over \$100,000 per annum. How can this be? The explanation is easy. Congress places in the hands of the head of the bureau nearly a million of dollars annually, with absolutely no restrictions. The bureau was filled with clerks many of whom are assisting the others to do nothing. Fifty or more were discharged, and \$70,000 was saved at one swoop. One man and nine assistants were employed to protect from theft the clothes in the dressing room of the female assistants to the printers. These few people read and gossiped all day, and drew their salaries on the first of the month. Now two women pass occasionally through the dressing room and the same result is attained. Eight lazy colored men sat on a bench in the corridor. Now only one is left to tell the tale. The Treasury Department corridors also were thronged with idle messengers, so much so, in fact, that it became a subject of complaint to the Secretary. Now the efficiency of a few is increased by the discharge of many.

The new administration is a little raw as yet, has not got its hand in, but in the initial work of four months there is promise for the forty and four to follow.

Captain Harvey Mathes, editor of the Memphis Ledger and a defeated candidate for post master at that place, who has been going around and saying he can afford to look upon the result with complacency. In illustration of his position he relates an anecdote of the irreligious Dutchman out, whose fraud died rather suddenly. "She had been a good woman, and he felt so awful bad that he went to the next village for a preacher to perform some sort of a funeral ceremony. He made his case known in imperfect English. The minister agreed, and, but desiring to be informed so as to make proper remarks, inquired, 'Was the dear departed one resigned?' 'Resigned?' said the Dutchman. 'Was it so?' 'Ich versteh Sie nicht.' 'Oh, I mean was she resigned and willing to go to the great beyond?' explained the minister. 'Yah, I think she was pained,' said the Dutchman; 'in fact I know she was, for she couldn't help herself.'"

The President made the following appointments last Friday: George V. Brewer, to be general appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York. Samuel T. Hauser, of Helena, Mont., to be governor of the territory of Montana. Lambert Tree, of Illinois, to be minister resident to the United States to Belgium. To be attorneys of the United States, James C. Williams, to the Eastern district of Tennessee; John E. Lamb, for the district of Indiana; Montford S. Jones, for the Western district of Louisiana.

The following paragraph in regard to the tobacco market, is taken from the circular of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. of New York of the 1st inst.:

In the face of the unusually large receipts and sales, all the Western markets maintain their strength. Occasional fluctuations have been noted, but these were only temporary, and any slight decline was soon recovered. This state of affairs is caused by the heavy purchases made by the Regies, who have thus far confined their operations almost exclusively to the Brazils; as well as to the firm belief of speculators that the present crop will supply no greater quantity than will be required before the next season's crop is available. Good seasons have prevailed, and an average crop is reported planted and growing finely. It is to be hoped that no disaster will prevent it being housed in good condition. A few weeks ago, when we were deluged with letters reporting all the ill effects which Tobacco is held in conversation with a friend who has had long experience, he remarked, "Tobacco is a weed. Nature has made it for the use of the human race, and it is the duty of the grower and the consumer to take care of their own."

The Couriers-Journal reports that Louisville voters are taking very little interest in the coming August election judging from the way they are registering.

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Letter from Pulaski.

To the Chronicle:

Having finished my "third round," I have a few days for rest, medicine and correspondence. I have no doubt that I reach more friends through your columns than by any other means, though I am not friendly here.

My trip to your country was a boon to me. I needed the rest. Your new Methodist church—even in its unfinished condition—charmed me. What a "thing of beauty" it will be when completed! I was once assured that if I would "stand hard, and get so that I could preach big sermons," I would be a pastor, with a parastore there, but the primary condition, insurmountable in itself, has been reinforced by another—a new house—and I cheerfully submit. May the glory of God fill that beautiful temple. The revival recently visited upon that people gladdened my heart. I was rejoiced to meet with its blessed fruits among my young friends. May the influence continue and increase.

Visit to Wm. Moore three days before his death was a sad one. Young, stout, handsome, the beardless youth of a few years ago stood before me, a man with the blood of two human beings on his soul, (unless "washed in the blood of the Lamb") and condemned to die. As he talked of "mother, wife, children and heaven," he agonized my soul. What a revelation will be made "this morning."

Your country is the grandest that I have seen in Tennessee. I was conducted through its various parts, and together with its narrow but beautiful grounds, it presents a magnificent appearance.

Though almost voiceless from excessive labors, I was glad to meet so many friends and discuss the issue that no amount of machinery or brain or money can avert. Prohibition is upon us, a question that will not go down without a struggle. The truth, conducted according to law, is a right of course, but morally it is a sin against God and a crime against humanity.

I enjoyed my visit to Erin. I have always had more than ordinary attachment for that village in the valley and on the hillsides. What a hand shaking! The District Conference (the occasion of my visit) did me good. I met so many of my young friends, and enjoyed the matter most communally with them. It saddened my heart to learn of their meagre support, and stirred my spirit to witness their courage for God and for right. As I looked upon that band of self-denying and cross-bearing heroes and listened to their discussion of the most popular sin of the church, I could but thank God that not one of them could say that my exhortation in their matter had been an obstacle in the way of their discharge of duty.

Bro. Comer is an *ex parte* with his preachers and people. They give him up with profound sorrow. He came to them through wet and dry, through heat and cold, until his visits have doubtless been looked to with hope of spiritual and social blessing to them and their families. Their Saturday evening meetings will remain green in their memories through the long itinerant years that may follow.

I spent a night at dear old Cedar Hill. Preached to a full house of old friends. God blessed us with a good meeting and I hope we may yet have a far better. Just an hour in New Providence by the kindness of Dr. Trawick. How glad I was to get over to "Brooklyn" and shake hands with friends of long ago.

And now adieu! Soon I will be on my "fourth round" among a people whom I love dearly. God has been with us thus far and we have enjoyed great spiritual blessings of late. May He continue his blessing upon us all.

T. J. DUNCAN.

CAVE NOTES.

The cave season, retarded by the cold, damp weather, has now fairly opened. Several parties have visited here last week, and this week there has been a full attendance every day. Tuesday the Agricultural Club met to arrange for the stock show in August. Also a gay party from Hadenville met another from the city.

Which Mrs. W. P. Pindexter was the leader. By the way, the young people of Clarksville and the children who visit the cave, are indebted to Mrs. Pindexter for more fun and pleasure than to any one else. There has been quite a number of ladies with teething children here within the last two weeks. The children all improved from the first: the cool air acts almost like magic. Ladies visiting here with teething children would bring some thick or warm stockings to put on them after they get here; also a light wrap and plenty of warm cover to sleep under. I will be in attendance every day and give such advice (under the directions of Dr. Bailey who sent 30 sick children here in 1882.) as to prevent them from taking cold. If a child ever took cold here I have yet to hear of it.

We will move the ten-pin alley from the fourth to the cave to the bottom this week. Pres. Lewis Whitfield and family with their charming young relatives from North Carolina, explored the cave Wednesday, only one of the party seemed at all hacked.

E. B. Ely, Mrs. W. J. Ely, J. F. Wood, Garth Brockman, C. S. Daniel, Bryant Whitfield, Mr. Carlisle and family, were at the cave Wednesday. The Rudolphs had a pleasant family reunion Thursday. They have them annually.

J. M. RICE.

Our old friend, Mr. Henry Lyle, says we made a mistake in relating the story of the Moe Peoria hanging, which took place here in 1807. We said that Moe was brought to town in a wagon, and Mr. Lyle says nothing like a wagon had ever been seen in Montgomery county at that early date. The kind of vehicle the people used, and in which they had emigrated from North Carolina, was an ox cart. The two wheels of this cart had no iron about them except the tires. The hubs were made from a very tough wood called tupler gum, which grew in the Dismal Swamp. It was only the well-to-do people who had these carts. Others used carts with black wheels sawed from a large black gum log. Mr. Lyle says that when he was a young man nearly grown, twenty years ago, after Moe Peoria was hung, there were only two wagons in this county. They were considered something terribly highfaluting and belonged to rich men.

The fine farm of the late Richard Grinstead is to be sold August 4th.

S. W. F. U.

To the Chronicle:

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the South Western Presbyterian University which appears elsewhere.

We are glad to state that the University will begin the session of '85-86 under very favorable and encouraging circumstances. The faculty feel assured that the attendance of students will be larger than ever before. The school is one of the best of the country, and by a reputation for thoroughness and superior excellence in the training it gives, it is coming to be one of the best patronized institutions of learning in the South.

The faculty are all men of eminent ability in their respective departments and men who command respect for their high moral standing as well as their scholarly attainments.

The addition of the theological department with several new professors will add to the importance of the school and the number of students.

There is no interest more important to the city of Clarksville than its schools and in this line the University takes a front rank. Every man who is interested in promoting the welfare of the town will do something in that direction if he will work to bring as many students as he can to the S. W. P. University.

Dr. A. D. SEARS, the venerable pastor of the Baptist church in this city, has been granted a month's absence by his congregation. The doctor is now in his 81st year, but attends regularly to his pastoral duties and is generally recognized as an able and interesting preacher.

DEEDS OF KINDNESS.

To the White Citizens of Clarksville:

I speak with profound gratitude to the liberal citizens of our city, for their kindnesses bestowed upon us. Among the number I will mention a few: Hon. Chas. W. Tyler, Polk G. Johnson, Wood & Abbott, Bloch Bros, R. W. Buray, Charles & Daniel, Leech & Savage, and a great number of others, including the merchants, grocers, jewelers, druggists, milliners, livery stablemen, butchers and hardware men, all alike, and the encouraging words that accompanied some of the donations were fraught with kindness.

Gentlemen, I thank you for showing to us by your liberality that you desired our prosperity, peace and happiness. And, Sirs, I must say, if you are willing to help him, that you are willing to help him. The divine principle of benevolence reigns in the bosom of the enlightened. Again, Sirs, I thank you, and I may say your last home has been in heaven. I also thank the CHRONICLE for giving me a small space in its intelligent columns. Furthermore, I sincerely believe the "white exalted brother" cares for us. Long may we live together in peace. By your assistance we are enabled to pay for our church lot on Commerce street. Hoping to merit your future charity and good will.

I am gratefully yours,

H. W. SMITH.

Pastor in Charge of the A. M. E. Zion church.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank, CLARKSVILLE, TENN., At the close of business on the 1st day of July, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand and in banks, \$100,000 00

U. S. Bonds to secure deposits, \$25,000 00

Other real estate, \$1,000 00

Current assets, \$1,000 00

Furniture and fixtures, \$1,000 00

Redemption fund with Treasurer of U. S., \$1,000 00

Cash from redeeming and reserve agents, \$1,000 00

Due from other National banks, \$1,000 00

City and other cash items, \$1,000 00

Specie, \$1,000 00

Banks of other National banks, \$1,000 00

Legal tender notes, \$1,000 00

Total, \$271,730 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$100,000 00

Surplus fund, \$25,000 00

Undivided profits, \$1,000 00

Dividends payable, \$1,000 00

Clearing items, \$1,000 00

Individual deposits, \$1,000 00

Total, \$271,730 96

L. W. Macrae, Cashier of the First National Bank of Clarksville, Tenn., certifies that the above statement is true to the best of